



FIRST PAINTED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.  
(BY CHARLES WILSON PEALE.)

PEALE'S HEAD OF WASHINGTON.

**T**HE study for the first painted portrait of Washington was made at Mount Vernon in 1772 by Charles Wilson Peale. The sitter was then 40 years old. During the Revolution Mr. Peale used the study for a portrait of Washington in Continental uniform. The original is now in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical society.

Charles Wilson Peale's father, James Peale, also his brothers Raphael and Rembrandt, painted original portraits of Washington. In 1795 the four Peales were favored with a series of sittings at the same time. It is said that Charles Wilson Peale was engaged upon a study of Washington's features when a messenger brought to army headquarters the news of Burgoyne's defeat.



MARY WASHINGTON'S HOME, FREDERICKSBURG.  
(FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.)

MARY WASHINGTON'S LAST HOME.

**I**N ITS present aspect the last home of Mary Washington suggests little of the splendor of the mansion of one of the F. F. V. in the eighteenth century. It stands at the corner of Charles and Lewis streets, part of the estate of Colonel Fielding Lewis, who married George Washington's sister Elizabeth. The final parting of Washington from his mother took place there when the first president elect was about to leave Virginia for the inaugural ceremonies in New York.



LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

(PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESENT LAWRENCE WASHINGTON OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.)

WASHINGTON'S BROTHER LAWRENCE.

**L**AURENCE was the elder half brother of George, and a strong attachment existed between the two. Lawrence served in the English navy under Admiral Vernon and named the estate which he afterward acquired upon the banks of the Potomac after his old commander. Upon leaving school George, at the age of 16, went to reside at Mount Vernon. Lawrence obtained for him a midshipman's warrant in the navy, but the project was overruled by Mary Washington, and George entered upon the career of a surveyor under William Fairfax, father-in-law of Lawrence. Upon his death Lawrence bequeathed Mount Vernon to George.

RARE WASHINGTON PHOTOGRAPHS.

**T**HE Washington photographs here reproduced were loaned especially for the purpose by Mr. William Webster Ellsworth of New York. Mr. Ellsworth is a painstaking student of colonial times and has given the results of his researches in a series of illustrated lectures delivered before patriotic societies in various parts of the Union. The choicest Washington material, whether in private or public collections, has been placed at his disposal, enabling him to present fully the personal side of the Father of His Country.

## Washington's Looks And Ways.

**W**ASHINGTON was a tall, lanky, awkward sort, of fine build, but uncertain health and boisterous, retelling manner. His early enemy was fever, which was prevalent throughout Virginia. Being shy and with no fixed purpose in life, his boyhood was not promising. While still a very young man he began the work of land surveying. This outdoor profession seems to have improved his constitution, for in 1755, when he was but 22 years old, he writes of himself: "I have one of the best constitutions. For my own part I can answer I have a constitution hardy enough to encounter and undergo the most severe trials."

At this time he was 6 feet 2 inches tall, very slight and awkward, but straight as an Indian. A few years later he was described as having "broad shoulders and a frame padded with well developed muscles, indicating great strength." His bones and joints were large and his hands and feet remarkably so, though they did not detract from his gentlemanly and refined appearance, for, notwithstanding his broad shoulders, he did not have a deep or rounded chest. His slender waist and broad hips and rather long legs and arms made him noticeable as a gentleman of refinement and character.



SURVEYING.

Deep set bright blue eyes and at all seasons of the year a sunburned complexion gave his composed and thoughtful countenance an air of wisdom, philanthropy, magnanimity and patriotism. As he approached middle life a remarkable air of dignity, with a striking degree of gracefulness, began to manifest itself. His motions were rather slow than lively, though he showed no marks or signs of having suffered from any illness. In 1779 Senator Maclay wrote of him that "his voice is hollow and indistinct, owing, I believe, to artificial teeth before his upper jaw, which occasion a flatness."

His manner was invariably grave. It was sobriety that stopped short of sadness. Later in life this same manner was laid to patrician haughtiness. Though he was known to be genial with his intimates, there was never a sign of partiality, but once he made a friend the tie was close and lasting. In his own house his actions were calm and deliberate, without pretension to gracefulness or peculiar manner, but merely natural. When walking in the street his bearing was not that of a soldier trained in the schools, but such as would indicate the freedom of his early life in the mountains as a surveyor, and during the wars of the interior. In 1778 Washington first put on glasses to help him in reading. In an officers' meeting which he attended, in order to check a spirit of insubordination, he took his written address from his pocket and then said to his comrades in arms, "Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray, but also blind, in the services of my country."

With down hair, a broad brow and long nose, which was almost coarse, being very wide at the top and a protruding jaw, Washington's face would not have been striking or hand some had it not been that the blue eyes and firm, intellectual cast of his countenance made it attractive. It was the character illuminating the face which made it strong. All the portraits of Washington, THE FIRST SPECTACLES, though made at different periods, have this in common—a strong, expressive face.

Throughout his campaigns Washington courted hardship and exposure, and it was only after leaving military life that he showed signs of becoming portly. He always remained a fearless horseman and could endure fatigue with the youngest of his staff. Although on sick leave at the time of the battle of Monongahela, he insisted on going into action and fortunately saved Braddock's army from total annihilation.

In camp he was a favorite with the younger men. He sympathized with their amusements, their trials and their love affairs, too, for the long halts of the army led to many romances. He was a leader that men would die for, and he himself clung to his associates when others had ceased to put trust in them. Arnold's treason caused him personal grief, and he wept while signing the death warrant of Major Andre. With misplaced chivalry he gave the

## Personal Appearance and Social Traits of the PATRIOT LEADER.

By  
**ROSA C. EICHORN.**

brilliant but traitorous Charles Lee more than one chance to burn the country.

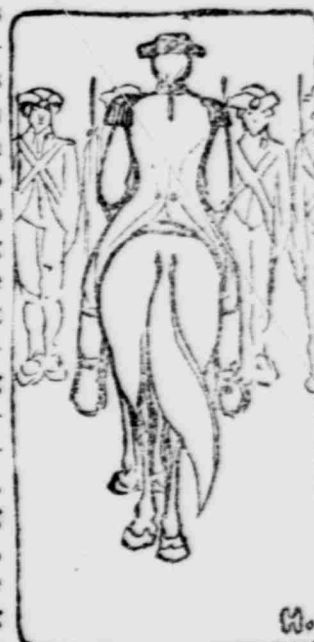
That he himself was of a cheerful disposition, though shy and very quiet, we have reason to believe, for in Washington's earliest account book we find entries at various times which show that he was not above disguising his frolics under covers which would appear satisfactory to his elders should they chance to learn of them. When he was 16 years old, he wrote in his diary, "To cash pd ye Music Master for my Entrance 2.0." It is commonly said that he played the flute, which is not so. Though he often went to concerts and enjoyed hearing his stepdaughter Nelly play and sing, he himself never was a performer. There can be little doubt that this reference to the singing master is the excuse that the boys and girls of that day gave for evening frolics. Though he did indulge in pleasurable pastimes with his boyhood friends, he never overcame his bashfulness. When attempting to respond in the Virginia assembly to a vote of thanks for his military services, he stammered and was so confused that he could not say a word. The speaker of the assembly came to the relief of the blushing soldier by saying: "Sit down, Colonel Washington. Your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language."



SIGNING A DEATH WARRANT.

From boyhood Washington was passionately fond of horses and horsemanship and when but 17 years old owned his own steed. The opinion expressed by Washington's associates is that "those who have ever seen General Washington on horseback at the head of his army will admit that they have never seen a more graceful or dignified person," and Jefferson said that "Washington was the best horseman of his age and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback." Washington's diary shows that he rode as much as 60 miles a day on various occasions, and Lawrence reports that the general always rode from Rockingham to Princeton in 40 minutes. Washington was so fond of his famous race horse that bore him so bravely through the wars that he had a full length portrait of himself on the back of the animal. Washington made it a practice to break in his own horses, taking great pains in training them to be easy in hand and to stop short in a gallop without bearing upon the bit. He was an excellent and bold horseman, "leaping the highest fences and going extremely quick, without standing upon his stirrup, bearing upon the bridle or letting his horse run wild." Natural

ly this liking for horses made Washington fond of racing. He not only subscribed liberally to most of the racing purses, but ran horses at the races as well, attending in person and betting moderately on the results. He was also fond of riding to the hounds, and when at Mount Vernon it was a favorite pastime. This liking made dogs of interest to him, and he took much pains to improve the breed of his hounds.



GRACEFUL IN SADDLE.

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